

Editorial Page

A Beneficial Merger

This is the era of the merger in business and industry. Giant companies have become giant-giant combines. Some of the mergers have been for the good of the people served by the companies involved. Some have been not so good.

Definitely on the "good" side of the picture is the recently proposed merger of California-Oregon Power Company and Pacific Power & Light Company. The Klamath Basin and the area served by the new company stands to benefit in many ways from the merger.

We are not suggesting that COPCO failed in any degree to discharge their responsibilities to the people and the communities they serve. To the contrary, COPCO has shown a high degree of interest and a desire to serve to the utmost the wishes and needs of those they served to a point well above the norm.

The merger offers an opportunity for increased service by the electric utility to the area.

Pacific Power & Light brings to us a wealth of experience in development of natural resources leading to industrial and economic growth. Energetic, forceful leadership

of PP&L's industrial people has brought many industries to communities in the states served by the company. Some of these developments have been little short of pure genius.

Another reassuring factor is the fact that PP&L officers and personnel are of the highest type of citizens. The company has a high regard for community relations and exerts maximum effort toward promotion and development in cultural as well as economic fields. The company has an excellent record in the field of labor relations.

Aside from all this, the merger has other positive benefits. These include a larger power potential; more watershed potential development; economies in operation that will help hold down possible rate increases; more flexibility in meeting power requirements; less danger of outages; a greater pool of manpower in event of emergency; and other lesser benefits.

Again, we emphasize that COPCO in no way failed to measure up to the demands imposed in furnishing service. But, for the reasons outlined above, we cannot help but feel that the merger will promote the best interests of both companies and the people they serve.

Could Cost Nation Plenty

The five-point, top priority legislative program called for by President-elect Kennedy and his congressional leaders could cost the country several billions of dollars. This won't be included in the 1961 budget President Eisenhower sends to the Capitol before he leaves the White House.

There is no assurance this program will sail through Congress in the first 90 days of the new administration, as Kennedy promised in an early campaign speech. These measures ran into plenty of trouble in the last Congress.

The program includes more medical care for the aged within the social security system and increase of minimum wages. These two items won't raise federal taxes, but they will be paid for directly by employers and employees in higher payrolls and payroll deductions.

The other three items could cost the government plenty. They are federal aid to education, housing, and depressed areas.

The Senate in 1959 passed a 390-million-dollar bill for aid to areas with chronic high unemployment. In 1960 the House cut this to 200 million in low interest loans and 50 million dollars in grants to help build plants and attract new industries to the depressed areas. Senate accepted House cuts.

President Eisenhower had proposed a 50-million-dollar program for the same purposes. In vetoing the congressional bills, he poses it would squander taxpayers' money. The Senate failed to override the veto and so the measure died. Now it's revived.

On housing, the Senate passed a 14-billion-dollar omnibus bill last June. The House refused to accept it, but in the final days of the special session a stopgap bill was agreed to, and the President signed it.

The Democratic platform now sets a goal of two million new housing units constructed every year. In recent years the average has been a little over the million mark. Doubling the construction rate might run up federal housing appropriations from 500 million to one billion dollars a year.

On aid to education, the Senate passed a 1.8 billion dollar school construction bill

early in 1960. The House cut this to 1.3 billion — 325 million a year for four years — to be matched by state and local funds. Final passage was doomed, however, by an amendment which would have barred funds to school districts not in compliance with federal court orders to desegregate.

President Eisenhower's own program for aid to education was 70 million dollars a year for 30 years in grants to states to help pay off local school bond issues.

By contrast with this, the Democratic platform calls for "generous federal financial support" in the form of grants to the states for school construction, teachers' salaries and college facilities. More vocational and adult education aids are also promised and a Youth Conservation Corps is also called for.

No price tag has been put on such a program, but it has been estimated as at least a billion dollars a year.

On medical care for the aged, both Senate and House in the last Congress rejected the Kennedy program for a health insurance plan under the social security system.

In its place Congress provided for limited medical care to the needy aged through federal subsidies estimated at 325 million dollars a year. This would be paid as grants to the states, who would then pay the "vendors" of medical assistance.

On raising the minimum wage, the last Senate passed a Kennedy-sponsored bill increasing it from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour. It would have applied to four million more workers, but exempted 900,000 hotel and restaurant employees.

The House cut this to \$1.15 an hour, increasing the minimum for 1.4 million workers, but exempting 14 million of the 24 million workers now covered. Conferees couldn't agree, so the measure died at the end of the session.

The Democratic platform now promises to raise the minimum to \$1.25 an hour, making it cover all workers in interstate commerce and industry as well as two million wage earners who work on farms. Additional wage and social security benefits also are promised for migrant workers, lowest paid in America.



WASHINGTON WINDOW

Bobby Kennedy Said Likely Candidate For 1962 Senate

By LYLE C. WILSON

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The political word today is that brother Bobby Kennedy will have an escape hatch from the Justice Department if he wants it.

It would be a chance to go to the U.S. Senate in 1962. There will be a special 1962 Senate election in Massachusetts for the final two years of the term of President-elect John F. Kennedy.

The president-elect resigned his Senate seat last week.

Gov. Foster Furcolo of Massachusetts named to the vacancy 43-year-old Benjamin A. Smith II, of Gloucester, Mass. Smith is John F. Kennedy's Harvard roommate. Furcolo acknowledged in announcing Smith's appointment that the pick had been by the president-elect.

Kennedy is known to have told Furcolo bluntly that the Kenne-

dys did not want a person named now to the Senate vacancy who would desire to continue in the Senate beyond 1962.

Furcolo May Run

This was stipulated to protect Bobby from having to run in 1962—if he wants to run—against an incumbent. Furcolo's announcement said Smith had agreed to be a two-year senator, no more. Furcolo also has said that he might, himself, be a candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination in 1962, regardless of the Kennedys.

The idea of an escape hatch from the Justice Department for Bobby does not connote that he might run for the Senate in 1962 if he goofed in the cabinet as attorney general. A cabinet officer who flubs his job is not likely to hazard further embarrassment by seeking another elective office.

It is likely, however, that the Senate is now and will be in 1962 more attractive to brother Bobby than a cabinet post. He was always reluctant to accept the attorney generalship. Those lawyers who serve as counsel in big-time senatorial investigations more often than not develop a great desire to be senators.

Brother Ted, Too

The Boston Globe said last week that brother Edward (Ted) Kennedy would be named an assistant U.S. attorney in Boston after the first of the year. The Globe said brother Ted wanted to run for the U.S. House of Representatives in 1962.

There have been rumors that Ted had his eye on that Senate seat in 1962. If so, he would just squeak by on age, if he actually would be eligible. Ted is 28 and senators must be 30. The House eligibility minimum is 25 years.

The New York Times reported from Boston that some Massachusetts Democrats were sullen about the Smith appointment. Some of them promised Bobby or Ted a real fight in 1962 if either sought the Senate seat. That could be quite a shindy, what with Irishmen involved, and all.

Social Security Aid Bill Seen As Test For Kennedy

By EDMOND LEBRETON

WASHINGTON (AP)—John F. Kennedy's Texas team should have an early chance to show whether it can line up Southern lawmakers for the president-elect's program as effectively as it kept Southern political leaders behind his candidacy.

When Kennedy talked about his legislative program, with the vice president-elect, Sen. Lyndon Johnson, D-Tex., and House Speaker Sam Rayburn, D-Tex., at his side, he mentioned first a Social Security-based health care program for the aged.

This is the legislation killed this year in the House Ways and Means Committee headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., and the Senate Finance Committee headed by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D-Va. Southern votes figured heavily in the committee decisions.

Backers of the kind of bill Kennedy favors contended—and many sideliners agreed with them—that if such legislation had ever reached the floor of the House and Senate with committee approval both chambers would have passed it.

To redeem its campaign pledges, the incoming administration must lead another try. The coming struggle affords a second test of Kennedy's major strategic decision—to offer the vice presidential nomination to Johnson, his great convention rival for the presidency, and not to write the South out of his calculations.

In terms of the election, the decision has been proven inspired. Johnson, and Johnson's redoubtable manager, Speaker Rayburn, certainly helped keep Texas and the majority of the South in the regular Democratic fold. The vote turned out so close, even electorally, that if Kennedy had lost just two states rated in advance as most doubtful, Texas and North Carolina, he would have lacked an electoral majority.

But the chances are that Kennedy, a long-range planner, was looking beyond the election when he made his dramatic bid to the Senate majority leader.

Suppose he had offered Johnson no balm after beating him for the presidential nomination, but had been elected anyhow. He would then have had to deal with a Congress whose two top Democratic, loyal party men to be sure, might still be nursing private wounds.

Instead, he has given Johnson, and, through Johnson, Rayburn, a substantial personal stake in the new administration's success or failure in Congress.

The struggle will open soon, presumably in the Ways and Means committee, which this year met for months behind closed doors before irrevocably turning down the Social Security approach

to health care for the aged. No variation of the Social Security plan ever mustered more than 9 votes in the 25-man committee. The 10 Republicans voted solidly against it. Chairman Mills authored the quite different and sharply restricted grant-in-aid plan for needy aged which finally emerged.

So Rayburn's work, if he intends to back Kennedy all the way on this issue, is cut out for him. It begins when the House Democrats caucus Monday, since there are two Democratic vacancies to fill on Ways and Means. The two who left the committee are the author of the Social Security health plan, Rep. Aime J. Forand of Rhode Island, and one of its strongest supporters, Rep. Lee Metcalf of Montana. Forand did not seek re-election. Metcalf was elected to the Senate.

There is a Republican vacancy on the committee, too, but it is hardly likely the opposition party will name to this blue ribbon tax-writing committee anyone who might waver in opposition to the Democratic program.

Backers of the Kennedy plan, however, think that if they can get their measure to the floor they will have support from some GOP colleagues, since there will no longer be in the White House a Republican president publicly and strongly opposing any link of Social Security to old age health care.

Almanac

By United Press International.

Today is Sunday, Jan. 1, the first day of the year with 364 more in 1961.

The moon is in its full phase. The morning star is Mars. The evening stars are Mars, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history: In 1735, Paul Revere, American patriot, goldsmith and engraver was born.

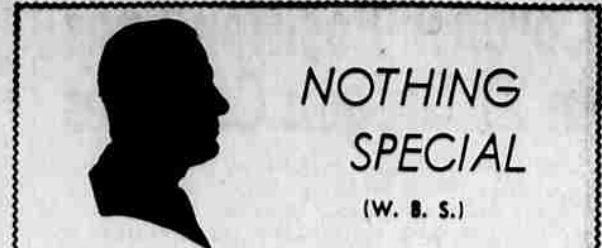
In 1752, Betsy Ross, who gained fame as the woman who sewed the first American flag, was born.

In 1867, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves. Also in 1867, the Homestead Act of the United States went into effect.

In 1902, the first Rose Bowl football game took place in Pasadena, Calif. The University of Michigan beat Stanford, 49 to 0.

In 1942, the United States and 25 allied nations signed a declaration forming "the nucleus of a United Nations organization."

Thought for today: Abraham Lincoln said: "Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God, cannot long retain it."



Going the rounds is a note that 1961 will be an "upside down year"—that is, the figures read the same whether inverted or in normal position. Such years are rare as a day in June, or something. Last time we had a year in which the numerals offered the same opportunity was in 1881. Next one comes in 6009. But, as the fella says, why worry?

The magnitude of the airplane tragedy in New York is something beyond mere words. But some idea of the hell that fell from the sky may be gained from the following: The DC-8 jet airliner which crashed in Brooklyn carries a load which could hardly be imagined even as late as during World War II. In the "C" version, its fuel alone outweighs the total weight of one of the largest piston-engined commercial airliners now in service. It holds 23,059 gallons, weighing 154,996 pounds. A fully-loaded 79-passenger piston-engine DC-7C weighs 143,000 pounds.

Here's a late-late Christmas story that bears telling: The scene is a crowded elevator in a large-city department store. The cast includes a woman of mature years, a woman on the sunny side of 30, a small boy, a total stranger, and a crowd of holiday shoppers. The total stranger says to the small boy, "Well, sonny, I suppose you're going up to see Santa Claus." "No," says the kid. "We're going to take grandma to the bathroom."

If you can tell a more difficult period than that between Christmas and New Years to get any real work accomplished, I'd like to hear of it. Better yet, if you know a way to get any work done during that period, I'd like to hear of that, too.

The most difficult and most exacting job in the world is that of being a good parent. It is easy to be a sloppy or indifferent, but where one stops off being a bad parent or a good one is a hard line to define.

Probably worse is the parent who cannot realize whether he is good, bad, or indifferent. If he is good, it is great. If he is bad, his children can recognize it, and go their way accordingly. It's the confused parent who is dangerous to himself and his children. It seems to me that I'm one of those parents who is confused at least half of the time. (And observation leads me to believe that I have plenty of company).

We like to see happy, frisky youngsters rollicking around the house. Yet, after about an hour or so of that, down goes the iron hand. We like to see our older boys and girls take part in all normal, healthy activities with others of their age group—yet we criticize them for their little failures in carrying out assigned home tasks when they lack the time. We want them to be as neat and careful as possible in their personal habits—and fail to display the example that would

impress them more than any punishment for their failure to do so.

We act scornful when they hesitate about making their own decisions—and criticize them for not asking for advice when they do act on their own and make a mistake. Humiliating punishments are imposed when a good man-to-man type of discussion would accomplish much more in the way of correction. We ask them to do impossible tasks and jeer when the mission is not accomplished.

These and similar and related activities are the mark of the confused parent whose "corrective" measures lead to misunderstanding, bewilderment and continued rebellion in children. The awful tragedy of this situation is the stupidity of the parent who cannot see through his own mistakes, and correct himself before he wrecks his entire home and the lives of the children he is blessed with.

This is not meant to be a blanket indictment of parents. Most parents are sincere people who work hard at being a good parent, and seek to constantly impose and maintain a common bridge of understanding between themselves and their children. The trouble with some of us is that we refuse to devote the amount of time necessary to be a good parent while pursuing other and less important enterprises—be they business or pleasure.

Unfortunately, we cannot sit down with a slide rule and rule book and analyze a child's behavior and his personality. We have to lend heart, mind, and wit to the solution—and it must be a constant application. Bitterness, frustration and confusion are sure to follow if we fail. The responsibility cannot be thrust upon the child for failure to follow through on parental obligations.

From sometime, I recall the words of Pope, who advised: "His education forms the common mind;

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

This reminds me of the 10-year-old son of a friend. He had been duly impressed in school that he must study alone. He owns a sign hanging from a hook on his door which says, "Do Not Enter Without Knocking." One evening, when his father had reprimanded him severely about something, he retired to his room after he had added the following to his sign: "Do Not Even Knock."

This is the age of noise, say medical men. They point to the roar of jets, the din of automobile traffic, the bombardment of radio and television. But what is the most annoying noise of all? It is the scraping of a saucepan with a knife, according to tests conducted in Britain's National Physical Laboratory.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.



THE DOCTOR SAYS . . .

Varicose Veins Can Be Prevented

By HAROLD T. HYMAN, M.D., Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

At the beginning of pregnancy, the prospective mother often is too preoccupied with major considerations to give serious thought to the problem of varicose veins. Yet this relatively minor complication may provoke prolonged distress by its unsightliness and by its tendency to produce leg weariness and cramps, inflammation of the vein wall (phlebitis) and ulceration of overlying skin (varicose ulcer).

Perhaps the following summary of our knowledge of the varicose veins of pregnancy will stimulate young women to undertake the preventive program, later described in detail:

The varicosities of pregnancy usually appear as multiple "blow-outs," some time during the first three months of the pregnancy. They may produce a painless discoloration of the skin. But if they enlarge and there is complicating phlebitis or ulceration, they may then give rise to leg weariness, localized pain and cramps.

Pregnancy varicosities tend to become smaller and may even disappear after the baby is born. But, with each subsequent pregnancy, they are apt to appear earlier, enlarge more considerably and produce increasing discomfort.

If treated by injection or operation during the pregnancy, the results are not apt to be satisfactory. Furthermore, the occa-

sional reaction that follows injection treatment may have an unfavorable effect on mother or child.

Here are some of the relatively simple measures that may be undertaken to prevent the trouble and expense incidental to the varicosities of pregnancy:

Wear supportive elastic stockings as soon as the presence of the pregnancy is made known. Put on the stockings while lying flat in bed with legs elevated. Keep them on when you go to the delivery room. And continue to wear them for at least a few weeks after childbirth.

As soon as your tummy begins to protrude, wear a snug supportive corset.

If it is necessary to remain seated for any considerable length of time, do not cross your legs but try to keep them elevated on a chair or a cushion. If this is impractical, get up frequently and walk up and down for a few moments. If this too is impractical, exercise the calf muscle while in the sitting position by alternately raising heel and toe from the floor.

Finally, some months after childbirth and before the beginning of the next pregnancy, consider active treatment by injection or operation, particularly if there are persistent symptoms or if you suffered a localized phlebitis or varicose ulceration. Then, immediately at the onset of the next pregnancy, resume wearing the supportive elastic stockings.

Greetings!

BARBS

Go ahead, men, wear a high collar if you want to—we'll sip ours.

To live to be a hundred, just drink a glass of milk every day for 1,200 months.

Visiting cards originated in China and judging from some we've seen, signatures originated there, too.

When a speaker starts off by saying he's not much of a speaker, what more proof do you want?

Inventing excuses has yet to bring anybody any royalty.

Roosters in the country and alarm clocks in the city can be depended on to make people want to get up in the morning.

Some women would buy a hippopotamus if they could charge it.

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UTAH SALT CAN
SARA TRIO ALA
OLIVERED LAG
ELDER ENDESS
CRO SHAPS VEG
COPPER AGED
COPPER DICE
NERO OAMP MON
VETERAN RAIGE
ELI EVANESCE
RIO NOTE DEAS
SAIN AWED ORLE

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